

BANKERS' BETE NOIRE CAUGHT

Passer of Bogus Checks Nabbed in This City.

Charles Edward Wheeler, with Many Alliances, Must Serve Time in Two Prisons—Has Long Criminal Record.

Charles Edward Wheeler, alias Orlando C. Smith, alias A. L. Gerling, alias Edward C. Smith, and who has in fact worked under at least seventy aliases in the larger cities of the country, will within a few days be re-committed to the State prison at Windsor to complete the sentence of not less than three nor more than five years imposed upon him in Bennington county court several years ago, when he was found guilty of passing bogus checks. When the sentence at the State prison is completed he will be taken to the house of correction at Rutland, where he will serve not less than two nor more than three years, having been sentenced there from Chittenden county court after having been found guilty on the same charge. The sentences he will serve because he broke the conditions of his parole and probation, respectively. Wheeler is rather astute of the two more clever passers of bogus checks in this country and of the two is the one more feared by the members of the American Bankers' association, which represents fifteen thousand bankers.

Wheeler was arrested in this city Monday morning by Officer Dennis Brodie of the local police force on complaint of a representative of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, Inc. He was taken completely by surprise by the detective, who came to this city Saturday morning to camp on his trail. The Boston office had been notified that Wheeler intended to come to this city to represent the Rex Typewriter company of that city. Wheeler arrived Sunday night.

The man was given a hearing before Judge Fred W. Hall and Henry W. Tracy, assistant judges of Chittenden county court, Monday afternoon on the charge of having violated his probation and also his parole. The facts were laid before the court by Probation Officer A. L. Sherman, and the detective stated that he would have depositions sent on from the West if the prisoner was not ready to plead guilty. When asked by the court what he had to say, Wheeler stated that he was guilty, that he had tried to improve his mode of living but he had been beaten by "the system." He did not go into much detail as to just what he meant by "the system," but he explained it as an Indian legend, exemplified in, when he was liberated from the Windsor prison, the Charlotte case had not been brought against him and also that if he had been given a "lucrative position," whereby he would have been able to make a comfortable living, he would have led a different life. In fact his story shamed the plea of Mary Turner and Joe Garson in "Within the Law," a waxed dramatic, and suddenly stopped with the statement that he had accumulated debts and was crowded for payment and that he had robbed Peter to pay Paul and had passed bogus checks because that method of meeting his obligations came easier to him than others. The probation officer expressed the opinion that if Wheeler had not attempted such large enterprises he might easily have lived an honorable life.

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FIRST DAY OF MASONIC WEEK

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Bodies Hold Sessions.

Council of Deliberation Recognizes Recent Death of Marsh O. Perkins, Its Commander-in-Chief, as Great Loss—New Officers.

With an attendance larger than any in several years, the Vermont Council of Deliberation, which represents all of the Scottish Rite bodies of the State, Monday afternoon at the Temple with its 42nd annual session. A feature of the occasion was the organ recital on the new organ, which the builders claim is one of the finest in the country used exclusively for Masonic purposes.

The Vermont Consistory, Charles H. Jones, commander-in-chief, gave an explanation of the 26th degree at five o'clock Monday afternoon and of the 28th degree at 7:30 in the evening; a banquet in the hall winding up the day's events.

The reports of officers showed that the past year has been a very prosperous one for the council. The proceedings of the meeting included an address by Grand Commander Henry L. Ballou of Chester, 33rd degree, who succeeded the late Marsh O. Perkins, 33rd degree, as deputy from Vermont to the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General. An obituary sketch of Deputy Perkins was read by H. H. Ross, 33rd degree, grand secretary.

Deputy Perkins was a living landmark of the State in Scottish Rite Masonry. He entered the Council of Deliberation in 1875 and continued a member until his death. He had been deputy for Vermont since 1901. His life was the most complete of any lived within the borders of the Green Mountain State. Made a master Mason in 1874 he took the invariable degrees within a week's time. Hardly a year had elapsed before he had taken all of the degrees of the York and 32 of the Scottish Rite. He became successively head of the grand bodies of the lodge, chapter and commandery. He became a 33rd degree Mason the first year he was elected to the honor. He was known among Masons not only in America, but in Europe also.

The late Silas W. Cummings, 33rd degree, late of Boston and formerly of St. Albans, was also present in an obituary sketch read by L. S. Tillotson of St. Albans, 33rd degree. Kittredge Haskins, 33rd degree, of Brattleboro, read an obituary sketch of the late William H. Vinton, 33rd degree, of Brattleboro. The Rev. W. J. Edson of Burlington, grand secretary, read a paper on "The Spirit of Freedom in Masonry."

The election of officers consisted, as usual, of advancing most of the present officers one office higher. The new roster of the year is as follows: Henry L. Ballou of Chester, 33rd degree, commander-in-chief and deputy for Vermont; Charles A. Chapman of Ferrisburgh, grand first lieutenant; Raymond L. Soule of Burlington, grand second lieutenant; Edward L. Bates, 33rd degree, of Bennington, grand minister of State; Elroy B. Whitaker of Barre, grand chancellor; Frank L. Clark of Rutland, grand prior; Charles W. Whitcomb, 33rd degree, of Montpelier, grand treasurer; Henry H. Ross, 33rd degree, of Burlington, grand secretary; Lee S. Tillotson, 33rd degree, of St. Albans, grand master of ceremonies; Herbert B. Small of Burlington, grand hospitalier; Austin D. Paige of Lyndonville, grand senechal; Christie R. Crowell of Brattleboro, grand standard bearer; Albert Kilham of Burlington, grand captain of the guard; Lowell J. Edson of Rutland, grand warden; and the new member of the council, grand sentinel.

Among the other 33rd degree Masons present were: George H. Kinsey of Burlington, John H. Whipple of Manchester Center, Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro; Henry S. Root of Newport, Charles H. Stevens of Johnson, Raymond L. Soule of Burlington, W. D. Baker of White River Junction, George P. Root of Newport, and Herbert B. Small of Burlington. The new organ has been placed in the west gallery, where it occupies the central part of the wall space. The cabinet work is in quartered oak, finished to conform to the rest of the preceptory. The pipes are finished in dull green bronze. The great organ contains three stops and 183 pipes; the pedal organ two stops with 69 pipes. For half an hour or longer yesterday the members of the council listened to an informal concert. Most of those who heard the new instrument agreed that it was worthy of all the fine things claimed for it by the builders. Sublime Prince William E. Haskell, a member of Vermont Consistory, supervised the building of it.

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BURLINGTON'S FOURTH.

Automobile Parade, Band Concerts, Sports and Fireworks Planned.

The general committee in charge of Burlington's Fourth of July celebration met Tuesday at Ethan Allen Park and assigned locations for the various booths which will be erected for the accommodation of spectators of the day's entertainment. A representative of the committee went yesterday to Rutland, where he will confer with several men who have been general managers of the celebration in previous years.

Among the various features arranged for the celebration are an automobile parade in the morning with a \$50 prize to the best decorated car, morning, afternoon and evening concerts by the Vermont State band, an interesting program of theatricals, a grand parade with a magnificent display of fireworks in the evening. The celebration will be widely advertised and excursions to this city from surrounding towns and from some of the towns across the lake will be run on that day.

The Vermont National Guard, from the St. Albans Messenger.) It would not be surprising if this country drifted naturally and easily into compulsory military service of a modified form of the United States law. Such action is found necessary to fill out the militia quota stipulated by the army bill which has recently been passed by congress.

The new federal law provides that each State shall furnish 50 men for each of its senators and representatives in congress. On this basis Vermont will be called upon to raise and train 329 men, or roughly four times as many as are now required.

One does not have to be a very close student of military affairs to understand that this is quite a proposition. It is not the easiest thing in the world for Vermont to keep the ranks of its one regiment filled. There have been times when one or more companies have been ordered to extend themselves to keep their ranks filled in order to state off a disbanded order.

It is highly probable, however, that the interest in preparedness which has been aroused during recent months will have its reflex in making young men enlist for service in the National Guard. Business men have assumed a more energetic attitude and obstacles which formerly were attendant on employment may be removed as a result.

Vermont should be able to furnish 2,500 men without resort to any compulsion, and if it is true to the splendid record of its past voluntary enlistments will be sufficient. If not, it may become necessary for our Legislature to follow the New York example and provide a modified compulsory service act.

Assuming that the plan now effective or imminent in Europe is identical with that so long agitated in England, France, and that of the British empire of Greenwich in the other countries, Ireland has never accepted standard time, but uses the local time of Dublin. Holland, which formerly used Greenwich time, has for several years used the local time of Amsterdam.

The pros and cons of the daylight-saving project are so many and so bewildering that its opponents as well as its advocates, should welcome the present experiment as the one way to clear up the whole vexed subject. The fundamental contention of those who have faith in the idea is that the time schedule by which people's daily habits are regulated is based upon the distribution of light and darkness that prevails in winter, and that there is no need of changing this schedule in summer. The disadvantages of doing so are much more pronounced in northern Europe than in the United States, owing to the effect of the difference in latitude. Thus in England the sun rises more than four hours earlier in mid-summer than in mid-winter, as compared with a range of only about two hours in this country.

The sun sets in